

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOIGER, Attorney at Law, 201 S. Commercial, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' and exchange bills. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President, C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BAUTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy Goods. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice, Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse power, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. A. WATERS & SON, Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse home in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANDEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 55 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register. Trains leave and depart on Standard time, minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING SOUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Baltimore) 6:30 a. m.
No. 39 (goes to Wheeling) 10:30 a. m.
No. 37 (goes to do) 2:30 p. m.
No. 35 (goes to Unionville) 7:30 p. m.

NORTH.

No. 34 (goes to Baltimore) 6:30 a. m.
No. 32 (goes to Wheeling) 10:30 a. m.
No. 30 (goes to do) 2:30 p. m.
No. 28 (goes to Unionville) 7:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1, Daily 8:30 a. m.
No. 3, 10:30 a. m.
No. 5, 12:30 p. m.
No. 7, 2:30 p. m.
No. 9, 4:30 p. m.
No. 11, Sunday only 8:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 4, 8:30 a. m.
No. 6, 10:30 a. m.
No. 8, 12:30 p. m.
No. 10, 2:30 p. m.
No. 12, Sunday only 8:30 p. m.

P. F. W. & C.

East, 7:30 a. m.
7:45 a. m. to Enon 11:30 a. m.
12:30 p. m. to Wooster 2:30 p. m.
1:30 p. m. to do 11:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mr. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH.

No. 35, Exp. 6:40 a. m. No. 2 Exp. 11:38 a. m.
No. 37, Exp. 1:10 p. m. No. 38 Exp. 3:37 p. m.
No. 39, Exp. 6:30 p. m. No. 28 Exp. 10:40 p. m.

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ROBBERS GOT \$15,000

Big Haul Made by the Lake Shore Bandits.

THE BRAVE ENGINEER PRAISED.

He Ran His Train to Kendallville, Although Severely Wounded.—The Gang Composed of About 20 Men.—Messenger Deaf From the Dynamiting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The United States express safe in the train held up and dynamited by robbers on the Lake Shore road is believed to have contained about \$15,000, including a shipment from Chicago to a New York bank.

The passengers and trainmen praise the engineer for his bravery and tell of how he ran the train into Kendallville, though seriously wounded. Arriving at Toledo, he was taken to his residence and given professional attendance. The only passenger who showed a disposition to fight the robbers was an old man in one of the sleeping cars. He rolled up his sleeves, pulled a revolver out of his hip pocket and said: "Come on, men! I'll head a party to go forward and stop these bad cowards." Nobody was willing to join him in the hazardous undertaking and he gave it up.

The train had left Chicago at 7:45 p. m., and consisted of two express cars, a baggage car and 10 coaches. About 12:45, at Kessler Station, near Kendallville, Ind., the train was flagged and when the engineer brought the train to a stop, he and the other trainmen were covered by Winchester in the hands of about 20 men. The engineer tried to start his train again and was shot in the shoulder for his trouble. As the train stopped a terrific explosion was heard. The robbers had put dynamite under the train, and as the stillness of the lonely place was broken the express car cracked and split and showed a huge gash in its side. Shot after shot was fired at the car, but the robbers soon saw they could gain no entrance by intimidation, and developments showed that they were prepared for the resistance.

The messenger sent shot after shot at the robbers through the opening, but was soon disarmed, and a blow on the head knocked him to the floor senseless. The robbers then deliberately went to work to blow open the safe. One dynamite cartridge after another was used. The first had no apparent effect on the safe, but after four had been discharged it was seen that the safe was giving away, and as the report from the fifth died away the robbers could help themselves to anything the iron box had previously contained, which they proceeded to do, leaving nothing behind them in the way of cash or valuables.

The guards who had been placed at the doors of the passenger coaches were called off, a few parting shots were fired, perhaps in the air to warn those on the train that pursuit meant death, and the band of robbers disappeared in the wooded stretch of land that skirts the railroad.

The sheriff of the county, aroused from bed, called on all near him for help and soon a posse of residents from Kendallville were speeding along the highway to the scene of the robbery. They scoured the vicinity, beat through the brush and traveled miles through the woods, but they could find nothing. Surmising that the robbers had come from Chicago, the sheriff routed out a telegraph operator and wired to the Chicago police the story of the robbery. The police here immediately began a watch for the robbers.

So far as learned none of the passengers were molested or robbed. The noise caused by the crashing of the express door when the dynamite bomb was hurled against it was the first intimation the passengers had that the train was in the hands of robbers. There was a lively scramble among the passengers to crawl under seats and across what valuables they had in sight, such as watches and other jewelry.

The express messenger was rendered entirely deaf by the noise of the dynamite explosion.

Defrauded Insurance Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—William B. Gregg of Duluth, who, after obtaining insurance of \$14,000 from several eastern companies, and who was reported to have been drowned on July 20, last, was arrested in New York city and brought here to await requisition papers from Minnesota. The arrest was made at the request of the Fidelity Mutual Life association of this city. Clark, who was with Gregg in the boat and swore to the drowning, is also under arrest in this city and will be taken with Gregg to Duluth. The companies telegraphed on Monday to Duluth for the arrest of one Frederick E. Kreyenbuhl of Duluth, the brother-in-law of Gregg, and who is alleged to be one of the conspirators, and he was also arrested.

Hindoo Rioters Killed.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.—An attempt made by Hindoos to capture a number of commissariat cattle at Bussulpoor, in northwest Bengal, resulted in a dangerous riot. A company of soldiers that had been summoned to the scene fired at the rioters, killing three and wounding several others.

Buildings Outted by Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A fire gutted buildings 58, 60 and 62 Pearl street and 32 and 34 Water street, causing a total loss to buildings and stock of \$35,000. The buildings were occupied by a number of small firms.

An Earthquake Shock.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—There were sharp shocks of earthquake at Jassy and Bucharest. People rushed into the streets in alarm, though not much actual damage was done.

Died at 94.

CARLETON, Pa., Sept. 13.—Miss Mary Thrush, aged 94 years, died in Newville. She is said to have been the oldest woman in Cumberland county.

GOING THE OTHER WAY.

Immigration Is Decreasing, While Emigration Is on the Increase.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—At the steamship office the statement of Dr. Senner, commissioner of immigration, to the effect that for the first time in the history of this country the emigration from this port greatly exceeds the immigration was more or less completely verified. While the Cunard, White Star and American lines, whose steerage passengers are mainly English, Scotch and Irish, reported that their books showed a slight preponderance in favor of immigration, those lines which run direct to Europe report a great increase in emigration.

At the office of the North German Lloyd line it was said that the figures of the Mediterranean service showed an increase for emigration of 100 per cent and those of the Bremen service at least 10 to 20 per cent over those of immigration. The Werra, which brought 220 steerage passengers, returned with 950 and left 500 which could not be accommodated. Emil T. Boas, general passenger manager of the Hamburg-American Packet company ascribes this unusual circumstance to the hard times and to the closing of factories and mines.

Indians Can Come Over.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Immigrant Inspector Snyder has telegraphed from Tacoma, asking for instructions in the case of 500 Canadian Indians who have crossed the border to engage in hop picking. It is reported that these Indians paid their own expenses. After arrival they obtained employment in hop picking. Secretary Carlisle has instructed Agent Snyder that he could not interfere unless they came in under contract.

Cholera Deaths in England.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Another death from Asiatic cholera has occurred at Rotherham, in the west riding of Yorkshire. The physician's report as to the two deaths at Rotherham, County of Nottingham, confirms the statement previously sent in these dispatches that they were caused by Asiatic cholera. A death that recently occurred at Gainsborough is now declared to have been due to the scourge.

Money to Move Cotton.

RALEIGH, Sept. 13.—The Sherman act being unrepaid has not prevented cotton from rising to 8 cents with an upward tendency. This same act has also prevented the banks of this city from getting all the money they need to move the cotton. The crop in this state will be larger than that of last year. The farmers are much encouraged and business is improving and money is easier.

Colonel Kellogg's Son Suicides.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Steele Kellogg, aged 21 years, only son of Colonel Sanford Kellogg, U. S. A., shot himself through the body at the family residence in this city, dying from the effects. His motive is thought to have been grief over his failure to pass his first year's examination at the Naval academy, to which he was appointed by President Harrison as cadet-at-large.

Money Situation Growing Darker.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—There is no change to report in the monetary situation which is steadily gravitating toward greater ease. The loan committee of the clearinghouse retired \$200,000 certificates, leaving the total outstanding \$39,365,000.

The Hawaiian Question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The president practically completed his consideration of the Hawaiian question and action may be expected within a very short period, probably within three weeks. Ex-Minister Blount left for his home in Georgia.

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Waiting on the Senate—Gold the Poor Man's Friend—What Congress Will Do With the McKinley Law—Mr. Harter's Plan for Producing Revenue.

Congressman Michael D. Harter, of Mansfield, the distinguished advocate of the silver purchase repeal bill, who was called to Massillon on a sad mission, returned home Friday night and will go on to Washington in a few days. Mr. Harter is of the opinion that the House has done about all it can do, "and we did it quickly, too, didn't we," said he, as he interrogatively finished the observation.

"It now depends upon the senate," he continued, "to determine whether the obvious wishes of the business world shall be carried out, and relief extended. My personal belief is that the repeal bill will pass the senate by a healthy majority, though it does look as if there would have to be a lot of talking before that is accomplished."

Mr. Harter said that he had not read An row Carnegie's interview, declaring for gold as the poor man's friend, and the only safe metal to tie to. "But if that is what he said," commented the active minded congressman, "he states the case exactly. It is the poor man's friend. And don't you know that theoretical bimetalism involves practical bimetalism, just as truly as theoretical bimetalism leads to the opposite; that is to say, the gold standard enables us to carry a vast quantity of silver at a parity with gold, while in attempting to carry the two metals, the cheaper causes a scarcity, and eventually the disappearance of the other, producing a condition precisely the opposite of that desired. This is the experience of the world, and it is useless to combat it."

As to the tariff and the disastrous effect the impending change is having upon business, according to the Republican position, Mr. Harter said:

"I cannot see at the depression is at all due to this cause, though it has upon and asserted to exist, the restoration of the tariff will produce the result described. Yes, I think that the present congress will succeed in revising the tariff, and it ought to do so. Something on the order of the Mills bill may be expected with this difference: The Mills bill was designed to reduce the public revenues, while conditions now existing being exactly reversed, require a measure likely to increase the revenue.

"What is the simplest and quickest method of doing this?" Well, sir, the natural, courageous and sensible thing to do is to put a small duty upon tea, coffee and sugar. Now, well, as there is no tin plate of consequence manufactured in this country, the tariff is one for revenue only, and until the necessity for an increase of revenue becomes less urgent the present duty on the might stand, although it is certainly too high.

You see the McKinley law schedules are in proportion to the declared principle of protection, which is to equalize the cost of labor in this country and in Europe. In many instances these schedules exceed the whole labor cost. This opens another phase of the tariff problem, and one involving much detail and careful study. The fact is that this labor cost is not so much more in this country as is popularly made out. All things considered I doubt if we pay as much. "I grant you that the wages paid this or that individual may be considerably more in the United States than in England or Europe, but the wage earner produces more, and when the cost of the labor is applied to the article produced, it is found to be less than the cost of the same article turned out by the slower operative abroad. This is the true way to consider the subject—and out the labor cost of the article, not the day wage of the man. The manufacturer regards the labor cost of his workman, and labor cost in connection with the tariff problem should be taken up in the same way."

In talking on public issues Mr. Harter is never at a loss how to proceed, and has the quality extremely rare in men in his station of offering his own conclusions without fear as to the effect upon his personal fortunes. To this fact as much as anything he enjoys the extraordinary distinction won during his first term in congress, a distinction that has few parallels.

MR. COONEY TO THE PUBLIC.

He Discusses Several Matters in Masterly Style.

As a protection Democrat, a patriot, and a man who left Ireland something like thirty years ago, Mr. James Cooney called upon THE INDEPENDENT yesterday to state his views, and in the language of another, "these are they."

"I believe it me duty, sir," said Mr. Cooney, "to give the public the benefit of my ideas. It was Mr. Warwick once said, says he: 'Jimmy, do you read much?' 'No, sir,' says I, 'I haven't the time. 'It is a pity,' says he, 'that you haven't. Your judgment and your intellect is so rich that when you express yourself you tell the truth and people believe all you say.'"

"Now, sir, the tariff isn't half high enough. We can make all we want at home, sir; why go abroad? How is the workingman going to work for less than \$1.50 a day with wife and six children, and pay six dollars a month rent? He can't do it, sir. The tariff is a matter, to my estimation, that gives great privileges to our people.

"Through the jurisprudence of her judgment, and the capacity of her wealth, with the tariff this nation can compete with all the world. By the tariff, since the concession of money matters in 1873 we have had good times.

AT AUTUMN'S TOUCH.

FASHION ROBES HERSELF IN DEMI-SAISON RAIMENT.

Olive Harper's Essay on Man—The Lords of Creation Will Please Doff Their Hats. Gowns of Tan and Russet Green—Handsome New Bonnets.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—My neighbor has a magnificent vine growing all over the dividing fence, and it has been my delight to watch it bud in the spring and slowly cover the whole of the uninviting space of weather beaten boards with its luxuriant green. All summer it has been a rest to the eye and an indescribable charm to the senses. I would for-



NEW FALL DRESSES.

get heat and weariness when my eyes fell upon its cool, green beauty. But suddenly this morning I discovered that something of its freshness was gone, and when I looked to see what it was that had faded or what was there that had not been I found that many of the oldest leaves had shriveled, and in place of the shining green there were yellow spots and russet shadings. The glory of the vine had departed, and summer is gone.

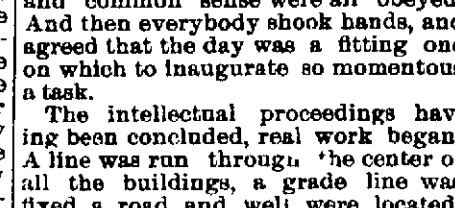
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ABROGATE THE CONTRACT.

SUCH IS THE REQUEST OF THE MASSILLON BOARD OF TRADE.

Proceedings of the Regular Meeting Held Last Night—The Asylum Question Discussed—The Money Stringency Affects the Board—The Commissioners Catch It.

In spite of the heat, for the evening was oppressively warm, a goodly membership of the board of trade assembled in the mayor's court room last night. Vice-President Ricks occupied the chair.

Treasurer Hunt reported that the condition of the funds of the board as low, and a motion was made by Mr. Foltz that the chair appoint three extra members to assist the soliciting committee in urging payments on the Runner tract subscriptions. In accordance with the motion, Messrs. Jacob Foltz, H. O. Dielmann and G. L. Albrecht were added to the committee.

THAT ASYLUM SWITCH.

Mr. Hemperly for the railway committee reported the result of the committee's conference with Superintendent Starr, of the F. C. Wayne road, held some time since, in reference to the proposition to construct a switch from the company's main lines to the asylum grounds. Mr. Hemperly said that Mr. Starr after asking them some questions, had stated that the switch would cost a large sum, probably eight or ten thousand dollars, and the committee had inferred from his remarks that the company would expect the board to secure the right of way for the switch and would also demand that right of way be permanent. Mr. Hemperly concluded by saying that owing to the great cost, the project had better be abandoned. Mr. Ricks added that the O. & S. would, owing to the present financial situation be unable to do anything in the matter of their switch until spring, but that teams would begin hauling stone from the Massillon quarries tomorrow morning, and the contractors could get along during the winter without railroad facilities.

Secretary Jones read a long communication from the New York board of trade and transportation under date of August 21, requesting the Massillon board to send two delegates to a convention of boards of trade to be held in Willard's hall, Washington, Tuesday, September 12, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver bill in the senate, and also to urge the appointment of a national non-partisan and expert commission to consider the future financial needs of the country.

Owing, as he explained, to the present condition of the finances of the board, Mr. McCaughey moved that a negative reply be sent the New York board. The motion was carried.

AIMED AT THE COMMISSIONERS.

The following written resolution was then read by the secretary: Whereas, In the present condition of business it is of vital importance that each locality look to the welfare of its own people, and

Whereas, The commissioners of Stark county have contracted for building stone for the court house improvement, quarried in a distant part of the state and furnished at greater cost than that found at home, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Massillon board of trade, that the said commissioners be requested to abrogate the contract in question if possible, and negotiate for material produced at home, to the end that the money furnished by the Stark county taxpayers may find its way back to the pockets of those who must supply it.

Mr. Foltz moved that the resolution be adopted. The motion was seconded and carried, and another motion by Mr. Foltz instructing the secretary to forward a copy of the above resolution to each member of the county board of commissioners was also carried.

The board then adjourned and the executive board went into session.

THE DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

Work Accomplished at the National Convention.

National President Nelle A. King and Secretary Bertha Martin of the Daughters of Veterans of America, and Delegate Mrs. Kinne arrived this morning from Indianapolis, where they attended the annual national convention of the order this week. Notwithstanding Miss King's expressed desire to retire from the presidency of the order, she found on reaching Indianapolis that her wish in the matter would prove of no avail whatever, and she was forced to accept a re-election—surely a high tribute of the regard in which she is held by her fellow members.

Before adjourning on Wednesday afternoon, officers for the coming year were nominated, and on Thursday morning the session was opened with the election of the following officers, Miss King being unanimously re-elected: President, Miss Nellie King, Massillon, O.; Senior Vice President, Miss Swiss Elliott, Omaha, Neb.; Junior Vice President, Mrs. Anna Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo.; Chaplain, Mrs. May Stringham, Binghamton, N. Y.; Treasurer, Mrs. Ida J. Allen, Newtonville, Mass.; Mustering and Installing Officer, Miss Nellie Baird, Lincoln, Neb.; Inspector, Miss Adah York, Somerville, Mass.; Council, Miss Minnie Treseott, Alliance, O.; Mrs. Bulah Davis, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Cora Reed, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, Fitchburg, Mass. The appointive officers filled by President King were, Secretary, Miss Bertha Martin, Massillon, O.; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Cora Adamson, Boston, Mass.; Guard, Mrs. Laura Harrison, Kenton, O.; Inner Guard, Mrs. Belle Moore, Binghamton, N. Y.; Musician, Miss Anna Clarke, Binghamton.

The reports of officers were read on Thursday afternoon, and the installation of the new officers was publicly made the same evening, when Mrs. Adamson, in behalf of the Daughters, presented Miss King with a beautiful gold badge studded with diamonds.

IN MERRIE ENGLAND.

David Davis, a Massillon Boy, Tells of His Travels Abroad.

ROSE COTTAGE, GILFACIE LOCH, South Wales, Aug. 24.—We have arrived at our destination. We came across the ocean on the steamer Umbria in seven days. We had very fine weather, but we were bothered once or twice by the fog. I got a dose of the sea breeze which laid me up for five days. We are living in a narrow valley between two big mountains. It is nothing unusual to see the people walking in the middle of the road and horses with the dump carts going up the road. We have rain here nearly every day in the week.

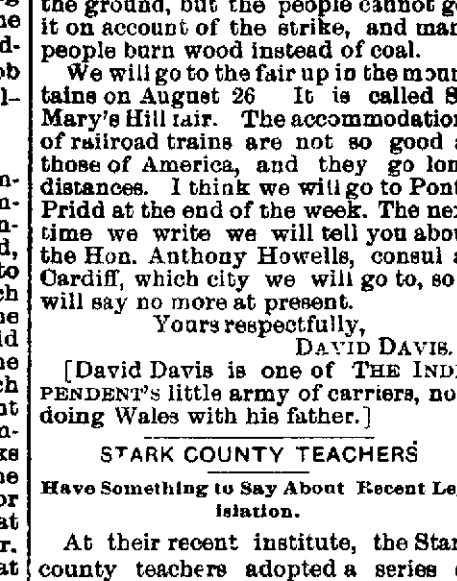
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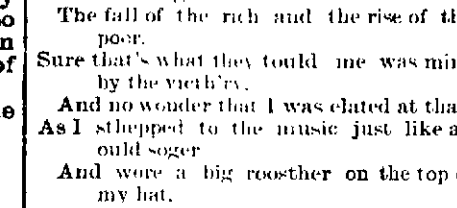
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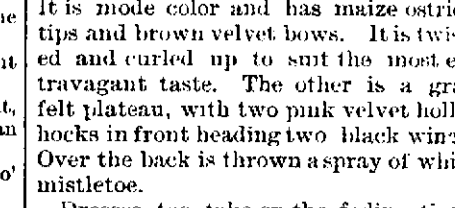
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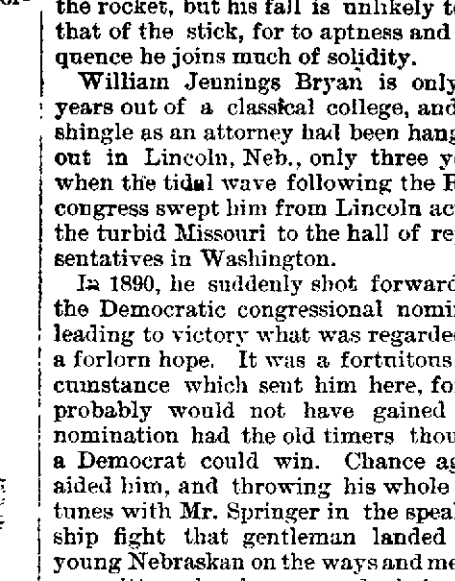
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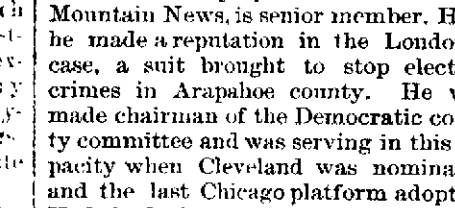
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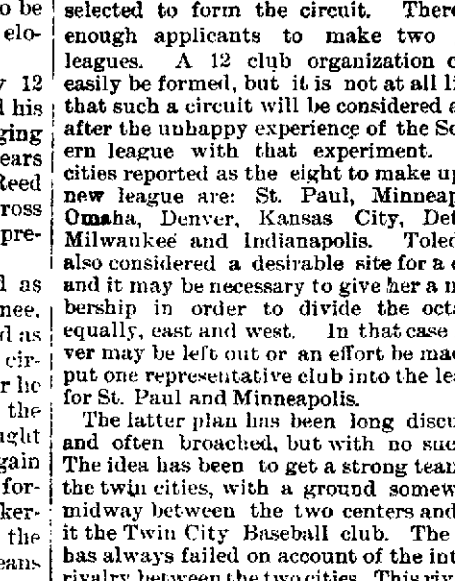
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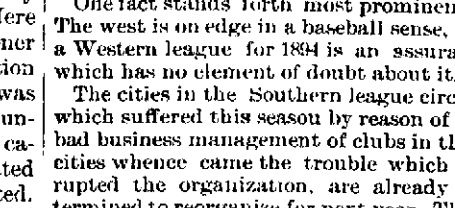
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

The Chicago extortionists are again at it, now that the crowds are swelling. Prices for everything are going steadily up, and quantities becoming beautifully less.

The procession of stone wagons to the asylum is a comfortable thing to look at. Incidentally it will test the wisdom of building street pavements upon sand foundations.

Arrangement should by all means be effected for a speech in Massillon by Governor McKinley, on the Saturday before election. It is a time honored custom, and every body wants it maintained.

We have a street sweeper. Why not use it? The smells of Smyrna cannot be much worse than those of our paved streets on a hot day, with their accumulated nastiness very much in evidence. Away with the dirt! Abolish the smells!

The Catholic Congress at Chicago renewed the attack of the church upon the saloon business by declaring in the resolutions adopted: "We favor the enactment of appropriate legislation to restrict and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and emphasizing the admonition of the last plenary council of Baltimore, we urge Catholics everywhere to get out and keep out of the saloon business."

We can afford to be generous with the Chinese. They refused to register as required by the Geary law, because of the advice of American counsel that the law was unconstitutional. The circumstance that three supreme court justices so held, while five sustained the law, proves that their feeling was not wholly without reason. They now ask that the time for registration be extended to September 1, 1899, and this should be done.

Mr. Harter says that the true way and a courageous way to put this country on a safe basis as respects the tariff, is to clap a tax on tea, coffee and sugar. It is well to have the position frankly stated. Heretofore people who buy silks, lace and fine cigars have been paying the robber tariff. The reformers want to get those figures down, and put them up on the now free breakfast table. This, no doubt, would produce the revenue desired.

"The wages of the miners here are very low, and a big strike is on." The military is here to keep the peace." So writes little Davy Davis, from Rose Cottage, Wales, where he is visiting with his father. This news is from free trade Great Britain. Resting as we do, under the shadow of impending "tariff reform," we can realize the facts set forth in childish language most forcibly. We want protection, factory fires, and then with men working they'll need no military "to keep the peace."

It is announced by Dr. Senner, commissioner of immigration at New York, that emigration has for the past six weeks exceeded immigration. Emigration heretofore has been insignificant as compared with immigration. About six weeks ago his attention was called to the large decrease in immigration and the heavy emigration. He has satisfied himself that the outgoing number outnumber the incoming, but thus far he has been unable to obtain from the steamship companies any statistics on the subject. Dr. Senner thinks that all this is due to the enforcement of the contract labor law. Possibly it has not occurred to him that the business condition of the country has had some thing to do with it. When there are two jobs for one man, the prospect is more alluring than when there are two men for one job. However, so long as the Italians and Slavs go home, we can find something over which to rejoice.

It is a little girl. The press announcement says "everywhere disappointment was manifested that the baby was not a boy." There is no occasion for grief. It was not important to the public that the male succession of the house of Cleveland be established. As for the child, she may develop into a charming womanhood, with 50 per cent greater advantage than if she were a boy. If she possesses native ability, her sex will not retard her progress. If she belongs to the average people she has the additional opportunity of securing success and prominence in marriage. These are times when man as man is not in the race.

The Canton News Democrat, the

Alleged champion of the soldier, is filled with sorrow because more civil officers are not filled by veterans, but when it comes to pensions says:

"The statement made by the governor or that any old soldiers have had their pens on stopped without any hearing, or any chance for a hearing, is false and he knows it. No soldier will have his pension stopped by this administration until after a full, free and fair investigation. And no soldier will have his pension stopped who is on title to a pension."

Oh, yes, this administration is the friend of the soldier! That is, it blackens his reputation by stopping his pension, and after the damage is done, the news spread before the world, he is given a chance to clear himself. General Sherwood knows very well that the "full, free and fair" investigation before the pension is stopped, is conducted within the pension bureau, without consultation with the accused, and that the burden of proof is put exactly where it does not belong—upon the pensioner.

NO RETROACTIVE POWERS.

Without regard to partisan bias, or conception of the government's duty to the old soldiers, it must be conceded that the position of the Grand Army of the Republic as stated below is sound and tenable:

"We insist that the adjudicating divisions of the pension office, acting under the direction and supervision of the commissioner of pensions and secretary of the interior, are tribunals established by authority of law for the settlement of pension claims, and that their decisions are entitled to full faith and credit, and cannot be legally impeached when a change of administration occurs, except for fraud, upon charges preferred and evidence adduced in support thereof. We insist that when changes are made in the construction of the law, rules of evidence and schedules of rating unfavorable to claimants, they must and should be limited in their operations to the future work of the office, and not the past."

If the various administrations permit themselves to believe that they possess a divine right to undo and re-perform the tasks of their predecessors, a most vicious system will have established itself, and one likely to produce the gravest consequences.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

There is nothing of the dismal wail of the calamity croaker in Governor McKinley's opening speech at Akron. He stands with his face toward the rising sun and looks for the dawning of a better day.

"The faith finder is of more use just now than the fault finder," says he, "criticism of the past should give place to confidence in the future."

He asks how are the idle to be given work, and he points the way. He tells the Democratic party to give the country the assurance that it will let the tariff alone. Then factory fires will start, looms will be put in motion, and trade will revive. For every evil he has a remedy.

"Idleness," he declares, "is a much greater tax and a more onerous burden than any tariff tax which can be imposed. The statesmanship that can supply work to a willing hand, is the statesmanship of good business and of saving common sense."

Governor McKinley has given us his best speech. He points to the future. He has no complaints. He depends not upon calamity as his political capital. He is a leader who leads. As the ancient armies once followed the Roman eagles, so should the army of the unemployed follow Wm. McKinley. The moral force of his election will be fraught with results greater than can be now conjectured.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. COONEY.

While THE INDEPENDENT may only back in a reflected light, its soul is nevertheless made glad by a realization of the appreciation expressed by this community of the views held by Mr. James Cooney, the value of which were perceived by this paper, and "put through the press" for the benefit of the whole people. It is with feelings, therefore, of mingled pride and joy, that THE INDEPENDENT waives for the moment the delightful privilege of instructing this community, and gives space to the following eulogy:

MR. EDITOR—Your issue of the 9th inst. was enriched by a report of an interview with Mr. James Cooney, secretary of Chapman, now a resident of this city.

For profundity of thought, prolixity of ideas, and facility of expression Mr. Cooney certainly ranks with a Clay or a Webster, and in ability for terse, forcible statement of facts relating to past and present existing industrial and political conditions, Mr. Cooney certainly far exceeds Governor McKinley; for doubtless Governor McKinley will require at least two hours of effort to say at Akron today what Mr. Cooney said in a moment of time in the interview above alluded to. I take the liberty to quote a single paragraph, viz: "Through the jurisprudence of her judgments, and the capacity of her judgment, with the tariff, this nation can compete with all the world. By the tariff, since the concussion of money matters in 1873, we have had good times."

The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth! Happy Mr. Cooney! Honored our city to have such a statesman within her borders. When generations yet unborn will seek to honor a name, and listening, will hear thundering down the ages and resounding through all the avenues of fame, one name, and that name will be, doubtless, the name of James Cooney.

ONE OF A HOST OF ADMIRERS.

A TALK WITH ANDREW CARNegie.

In a four column interview, Andrew Carnegie contributes one of the most instructive chapters yet furnished on the business situation. He congratulates the country on the probable passage of the Wilson repeal bill, and believes that now the great danger may be said to be past. We have got out of the shifting, quivering quicksand and are once more upon the rock, faint, of course, and exhausted, but nevertheless saved and upon firm ground.

He criticizes the wisdom of tampering with the banking system at this time, and he says we have plenty of currency in the country. In his opinion, business is being carried on more and more by checks and credits and less and less by the actual transfer of coin or money. The increase in population does not keep pace with the advance of the country in this respect. There is no lack of currency in this country today. There is at present about twenty five dollars per capita, which is more than in any other country in the world, France excepted. But, if it is considered advisable to have more money, that can easily be managed. All the government would have to do would be to buy more gold bullion instead of silver, to the extent of say \$2,000,000 worth per month. This would increase circulation just as much as if it bought silver, as at present, and, as the gold increased in the treasury, so confidence would increase that our standard of value could not be lowered in the future.

Coming down to the tariff question he thinks it is a difficult task which the Democracy has before it. The McKinley bill exacts duties chiefly from the luxuries of the rich, such as fine silks, fine linens, fine woollens and fine wines. These are not consumed by the masses of the people. To reduce duties on these is simply to make them cheaper for the rich, a most unnecessary work indeed. Again, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, is now chairman of the committee on ways and means, and yet when the Mills bill was under consideration he objected to its provisions for free coal and free ore, saying that no party could vote for them and hope to hold West Virginia.

As to hard times he says: "The question with manufacturers is not how much money they can make during the remainder of this year, and perhaps some months of next until the spring trade comes, but how little they must lose. And with labor. The question is not wages it can get, where it can get employment. The minimum rate for the common labor under our scale at the Edgar Thompson works is \$1.20 per day. Common labor has fallen to \$1 in Pittsburgh, but I think a strong effort should be made to keep it at not less than \$1.20."

"What do you think will be done with tin plate?"

"If congress has due regard for moral consideration, tin plate will not be touched at all. Of course congress has the legal right to change any duty, but the duty on the tin plate is in the nature of a contract between the government and the tin plate people. The tin plate people, those bold enough to embark in the effort to make tin in this country should have six years' trial. If, during six years, from the date of the passage of the bill, their patriots succeed in making tin plate to the extent of one third of the importation then further legislation is required to change the duty. If, on the other hand, they fail, the act repeals itself without legislation."

"I am very clear that this gives the tin plate manufacturers a claim which no first class government dealing with its people can afford to ignore. If I place this consideration before the committee, and I do not believe there ever was a ways and means committee, or that there is one now, which would not concede upon due consideration that the act of congress is morally an agreement between the nation and the manufacturers. When we consider that many foreigners have been induced under its operation to come here and risk their capital—among these the foremost manufacturers in Wales—I do not see now it is possible for statesmen to touch the tin plate duty until the six year period has expired."

"If I think I could make a most telling appeal to the committee upon this ground, because I have no personal interest in the matter."

Returning to the present financial question, Mr. Carnegie continues: "The United States has no business to mix itself up in this silver trouble. It is not an American question, but a European one. We produce more than a third of all the gold in the world. We have the necessities of life to sell which other nations must buy. We get their price in gold. We can increase the stock of gold as easily as we can our stock of silver. And there is no more advantage to the United States in using silver as money than there is in a fifth wheel to a wagon."

"If gold or silver were actually used for the exchange of all other articles it might be argued that the less gold there was in the world the higher prices would go. But they are not so used. They are only used to settle differences. Gold is only the basis used for the settlement of these differences and the world is requiring less and less gold for these purposes because, as civilization proceeds, it is using less and less of the actual metal and more and more of its business upon confidence and credit."

"For example, cable transfers of themselves now render hundreds of millions of gold unnecessary. As a matter of fact since the enormous production of gold from California and Australia ceased, the gold product of the world has increased 3 per cent. per annum, which is more than the increase of business. The speculator can get along better and make more money upon a silver basis because it will fluctuate more, but the manufacturer and the workingman is best served and protected by unchanging gold."

WITH THE VOICE OF CHEER AND HOPE.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY OPENS THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of Ohio Pour Into Akron, Surge the Streets, and Shout for a Return of the Grand Old Party Whose Policy Gives Work and Wages—McKinley's Magnificent Speech, in Which He Points the Way to Better Days and Happier Times.

AKRON, Sept. 12.—Massillon's delegation headed by the Military band, left home this morning about 9 o'clock, three hundred strong. At Canton the special Massillon train on the Valley railway was taken, and Akron was reached at 11 o'clock. The delegation proceeded to headquarters at the Empire House. The city is crowded, business houses are profusely decorated and delegations have been coming in since early this morning. Cleveland sends three thousand, Youngstown fifteen hundred, Columbus one thousand, Canton two thousand, and Alliance is well represented. Barberton, Warren, Niles and Canal Fulton all furnish big crowds.

Governor McKinley arrived with the Canton delegation at the Erie depot, at 11:15. He was met by the reception committee, Battery B first regiment light artillery, Company B, of the Eighth Regiment, and by thousands of people. The governor's salute of nineteen guns was fired upon the arrival of the governor, at the Empire House. The Massillon delegation moved in the third division of the parade, with the Canton, Alliance and other Stark county delegations. The procession started at 2 o'clock and proceeded to Grace park. Governor McKinley was presented by president of the day, Geo. W. Crouse. The citizens club will tender the governor a reception in their rooms this evening, at 6 o'clock. The procession started upon firing first gun of the national salute. The parade was the largest in the history of Summit county, discounting that of the famous day when John A. Logan spoke here in 1864. The city is a blaze with old fashioned enthusiasm. The governor's address was heard by as many thousands as would get within hearing.

THE OPENING SPEECH.

Governor McKinley spoke for two hours. He began by quoting Mr. Cleveland's message saying "values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and losses and failures have invaded every branch of business."

"At such a time as this the voice of sober conservatism and wise statesmanship should rule. It will do no good to find fault. The faith finder is of more use just now than the fault finder. Criticism of the past should give place to confidence in the future. Whoever may be responsible for bringing this condition upon us is no longer important; but whoever stands in the way of relief to the country from its present stress is responsible for its continuance and is a public enemy who will be held to awful accountability."

Passing then to the financial question, he discussed the Sherman law, recounted Mr. Sherman's effort to secure its repeal, and continued: "With confidence in the future once restored, with an abandonment of the declared purpose to introduce a revenue tariff policy in this country, with a resolution adopted by congress announcing a policy which shall be generally American, confidence will come back, and this vast sum of money will find its way into the banks and in due course into the channels of trade. Had as it was, to have these national banks suspend, it is to be noted to the credit of the system that the bills of every suspended national bank were as good as gold and pass as freely as though the banks had never closed."

"The President in his recent message makes a significant and for him a somewhat surprising statement. He says: 'It may be true that the embarrassment from which the business of the country is suffering arises as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing.'"

"I believe that in this sentence the President has uttered a great truth, one which will find in the mind of every thoughtful man a quick and approving response. Whatever other things may have contributed to our present condition, every man knows, as the President puts it, that the great underlying cause is from 'evils apprehended'—evils which are yet to come—evils which are threatened—evils which it is believed will follow the executed decrees of the last Democratic national platform. He announces in his message the real evils to be apprehended."

THE EVILS APPREHENDED.

Governor McKinley then declared that the anticipation of free trade had caused mills to shut down, and that the issue of "tariff reform" had been laid down by the Democratic party of Ohio, and he accepted it. He discussed Mr. Neal's record as a free trader, quoted Wm. L. Wilson's article in the North American Review in support of free trade policy, and said:

"With the condition which confronts us, with idle factories and idle men in every part of the country, the present question is how can they best be set to work? The mills are closed. Will free trade start them? Will a lower tariff rekindle their fires? Will larger importations of competitive products made by a cheaper labor increase a domestic production? If the foreign shop is to have easier access to the market with its competitive goods through a lower tariff, will that help the American shop? Will free access to the markets of competitive products increase the demand for American products and American labor? That is the question."

SHALL WE MAKE IT EASIER. "Do we want to make it easier than it

now is to import foreign goods competing with our own? Do we want to have foreign competition without hindrance or restraint? If we do, free trade or a revenue tariff will accomplish it. If we want our goods made abroad and not at home, we should be for a revenue tariff. If we make them at home, we will employ American labor. If they are made abroad, foreign labor will make them and home labor will be idle. It is no economy to buy foreign goods and leave our own unused.

"They say a protective tariff is a tax and a burden upon the people. It is a tax upon the foreign producer, and his welfare is not our first concern. Idleness is a much greater tax and a much more onerous burden than any tariff tax which can be imposed. There is no burden so great as unemployed men; no tax so grievous as poverty. The statesmanship which can supply work to willing hands, consistent with the general national prosperity that has been had in the past thirty years, is the statesmanship of good business and of saving common sense. The farmer who has a house full of grown, vigorous sons, finds no economy in hiring his neighbors' sons while his own are idle. The country which has a million of its own citizens unemployed will find no economy in employing alien and strangers of another country to do its work abroad. We want our work done by our own citizens. They must be preferred above all others."

WHAT FREE TRADE MEANS.

"You cannot have a revenue tariff or free trade in this country without a complete readjustment of business, not only in the so called protected industries, but in every department of American enterprise and activity. Everybody knows that who cares to know it. A change from a protective to a revenue tariff involves a revolution of values, of prices, of wages, of every variety of investment. It involves a revolution in the manner of living. We have a slight foretaste of the coming change now. What will the full fruition of free trade be? Our owners in the past should prevent us from adopting the degrading fallacy of free trade. Whenever protection has been abandoned in this country, every business has suffered except that of the insolvent court and the Shylock. If free trade is to come, I pray God it may not be advanced in your time or mine. Has not the fear of its coming filled the country with alarm, and are not men making ready for it? But, it is said, 'it has not come.' That is true, but that it will come we have the assurance of the Democratic administration and the promise of the Democratic candidate for governor."

LET THEM CHANGE FRONT.

"Now if they will only change front, if they will only reconsider, if they will only assure the country that this deplorable change will not come, they will fill the hearts of millions with cheer and confidence, and send joy into millions of homes, fathers and sons and brothers and sisters waiting for the fires to be started in our silent furnaces, and for the spindles to hum in our idle factories. But they say 'the Republicans are responsible for all this, that it is their legislation which has produced it.' If that be true, the Democratic party owes a duty to the country, to themselves and to you to repeal that legislation at once; as the President said in his silver message, quoting from another, I say to him and his party, 'He gives twice who gives quickly.' And if they believe that the protective tariff law of 1890 has produced the condition of business as it is, and if their imperative duty, without debate or discussion, to repeal it at once. If they are sincere, they will do it. They can no longer trifle with the people. They must stop 'playing' politics and enter upon the serious execution of great public policies which they have so often declared to the people were necessary to their well being and prosperity."

YOU CANNOT EXPECT INVESTMENTS.

"You cannot expect men to invest their capital in producing for the future when they do not know what that future will be. They can only wait and see; but waiting is paralyzing to the business of the country and brings distress to every man who works for wages. Any adjustment of the tariff, however conservative, is sure to disturb every industry of the country. It affects the cost of production and the price of such products in the market. The producer is therefore unwilling to accumulate his product for future demand, the profit of which may all be wiped out by a change in the tariff."

"The complaint is made that the gold goes out of the country. If we had free trade or a revenue tariff this complaint would be aggravated, more gold would go out of the country to pay for foreign products and less would remain at home. Nothing keeps gold at home more certainly than the buying of goods at home, and but for the protective tariff we have today, in the last twelve months millions more of gold would have gone out of the channels of business in the United States to foreign countries to pay for foreign goods. The more we buy abroad the more gold we send abroad to pay for it. And it has been a fortunate thing that certain importations were made more difficult by the law of 1890; otherwise we would have had less gold at home than we have today."

CONFIDENCE AND ZEAL.

In conclusion Mr. McKinley said: "This year let us accompany our confidence with zeal, with work, with a full vote. Never was a political contest in Ohio more important, never was a more pressing Republican majority more needed, never its accomplishment more certain, if all who believe alike will act together. I am sure the opportunity now given to the people to make their voice heard and heeded, will not pass unimproved. I do not appeal for a party triumph merely, but for a cause which is the people's cause. I rest my appeal upon the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands—protection and reciprocity, honest money and an honest ballot. These secured and continued will insure the highest interests of the people, advance the general welfare, protect our industrial development, encourage true American sentiment, establish confidence in the future, and lift the clouds which have settled upon the labor and enterprises of the people."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON

CANTON, Sept. 7.—One J. B. K. Turner, representing the Cleveland Stone Company, is tampering with the affections of the county commissioners, and wants them to cut loose from Berea stone and try his. The present difficulty is that the commissioners can't tell the bonds, and until that is overcome it will be impossible to go ahead with the Berea stone job, which is to cost the county something like \$10,000 more than if Stark county stone were used. Mr. Turner is ready with a proposition any time that would start the work at once. If Turner's stone is used he will take the bonds off the county's hands and the work can go right ahead this year.

COUNTY SHEEP CLAIMS.

The county commissioners equared their sheep claim accounts for the year yesterday, and found that they had ordered claims paid to the amount of \$1,622.10; witness fees, \$81.40; total, \$1,703.50.

A bottle has been found in Meyer's lake, containing a note written by Andrew Grober, saying, 'If you find my body tell my mother to bury me.' The rest of the note is illegible.

William Umbenhour has been appointed receiver for the firm of Sonnhalter & Brown, East Main street saloon keepers, in Massillon.

The J. H. McLain Company resumed operations yesterday morning with a force of thirty men. More will be employed as fast as it is found necessary.

Reuben Z. Wise died Wednesday morning. He was county surveyor for many years.

CANTON, Sept. 11.—An unknown man about 32 years of age was found lying along the Ft. Wayne road bed just east of Massillon early Sunday morning. He was terribly injured by being run over by the cars, but was still alive and conscious.

The injured man was taken to Dr. Post's office, in this city, where, with the assistance of Dr. Conklin, an operation was performed. It was found necessary to amputate both legs, but the man was too badly injured to live and died shortly after the doctors had finished. The unfortunate fellow stated that he had been at Chicago and was then on his way to Philadelphia, where he had a cousin named Hayes, a baker by trade. He also stated that he had no other relatives but did not give his name. He will be buried in Canton. It is the opinion of railroad men that the fellow fell from the cars while he was asleep or fell between the cars while walking on top.

HE WANTS IT DISSOLVED.

Victor Kern has commenced proceedings in court against C. F. Smith, through his attorneys, Pease, Baldwin & Young, of Massillon.

The plaintiff, Victor Kern, states that in the month of September, 1892, he and Smith, the defendant, entered into a partnership and engaged in the coal drilling business, and were to share the expenses and profits alike. The plaintiff claims that this was not done and charges the defendant with collecting money due in payment for work done by both, and appropriating the same to his own use, therefore being indebted to the firm in the sum of \$150.

The plaintiff prays that the defendant be compelled to account with him, and that the partnership be adjudged dissolved and a receiver be appointed with privilege to collect all sums due, and after all debts are paid the proceeds, if any, are to be divided equally.

Frank Saepiey was appointed receiver of the stock of Victor Kern and C. F. Smith, this morning.

John Loew, of Navarre, has been appointed guardian of the minor heirs of Edward Hug.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Geo. H. Hawk and Elizabeth Geib, of Greentown; O. E. Kreighbaum and Laura Haseler, of New Berlin; George Hankins and Jessie H. McIsaac, of Massillon, and Undes Snyder and Lucy Hoover, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, Third Ward—Theodore Sineath to B. Mallinan, lot of 1.75 acres, \$500.

CANTON, Sept. 12.—Seled Shultz, aged 23 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Shultz, who keep an eating house in West Tuscarawas street, committed suicide last night by blowing out his brains with a revolver on the banks of West creek near the Cedar street bridge. Shultz attempted to kill himself several times before, but was unsuccessful. He was a well known young man, but addicted to bad habits. He was arrested on a trivial charge last week, but could not secure bail until his father finally gave bond, but not until he had made his son promise to leave the city. Ever since Shultz has been despondent, and while in Oshorn's livery stable early last evening stated that he intended killing himself. His dead body was found early this morning, and Officer McCourt conveyed it to the undertaker's, where an inquest will be held.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR IMPROVEMENT.

John J. Haubert has brought suit against Forest H. Whitmer and Samuel J. Kiebler, to secure judgment in the sum of \$2,029. On September 7, 1893, Haubert was imprisoned by the defendant on a charge of petit larceny, and at a trial he was acquitted and discharged, and now claims to have been injured to the extent mentioned.

TWO DIVORCES SOUGHT.

Jacob Krumlauf has commenced divorce proceedings against Mary O. Krumlauf. The plaintiff states that ever since their marriage in 1872, at Robertville, O., the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect and infidelity with a certain W. O. Barr, and has refused to attend to household duties. The plaintiff requests the custody of their minor children, three in number.

Mary Buehler has commenced proceedings in court to secure a divorce from John Buehler, charging him with neglect, extreme cruelty and slander. The plaintiff also wants to be restored to her maiden name, Mary Treilhardt.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Isaac E. Bruchman and Clara E. Warner, and F. W. Wood and Susan E. Putman, of Louisville.

CANTON, Sept. 13.—George Lehnis has commenced proceedings in court against Otto Karcher, of this city, to recover judgment in the sum of \$2,100. The plaintiff's son, aged 13 years, in passing Karcher's residence on September 8 was attacked and bitten by a fierce and dangerous dog owned by the latter which was wrongfully allowed to run at large. Though all medical aid possible was given the injured boy, death almost resulted from the effects of the bite, and the patient has not yet fully recovered. The plaintiff claims to have been damaged to the amount of the sum mentioned and prays for judgment.

A CASE OF ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

A sensational case was filed in the common pleas court this morning in which Charles S. Blythe jr., charged Forrest H. Whitmer and S. J. Kiebler, two well known residents of this city, with conspiring with others, whom he did not know, to induce the plaintiff to get drunk on whisky and other intoxicants; their purpose being to induce the plaintiff to make false oath against John H. Haubert whom the defendants had falsely charged with petit larceny. Blythe, while under the influence of liquor, made false charges against Haubert to Kiebler, who claimed to be a detective or private policeman, and at the trial that followed Haubert was discharged and the plaintiff in the case was detained two hours by the mayor, charged with falsehood and misrepresentation. Blythe did not testify against Haubert, and now asks for judgment in the sum of \$2,000 against the plaintiffs.

SANDBAGGED A MASSILLONIAN.

As John Webber, of the milling firm of Hissong & Webber, of Massillon, stepped off the McKinley excursion train that returned from Akron last night, some unknown person in the crowd on the platform tumbled him to the floor with it, it is supposed, a sandbag, and before the rest of the people were aware of what was going on, robbed Mr. Webber of \$13 in money and a silver watch valued at \$55. Mr. Webber was too dazed by the blow to see who it was who struck him.

The Leader Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wind pumps and buggies, assigned yesterday afternoon to W. O. Werntz, of this city. The assets are \$2,000, liabilities unknown. The company came to this city from Canal Fulton.

Jacob Kagey has been appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Etchenberger, of Louisville.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Joseph V. Varnan and Maggie Seufz, of Massillon; Samuel W. Smith and Ada Myers, and Fred Leffler and Mary Bayless, of Canton; Thomas Gane and Anna A. Bair, of Hartsville; Charles R. Prince, and Lucinda Ann Lee, of Alliance.

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead. The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

| Mileading Brand | Proportions | Analyzed by |
|---|--|-------------|
| "Standard Lead Co., Strictly Pure White Lead, St. Louis." | Barytes 89.36 per cent. Regie Chauvenet | |
| | Oxide of Zinc 10.64 per cent. St. Louis. | |
| | White Lead 6.46 per cent. | |
| | Less than 7 per cent. white lead. | |

| Mileading Brand | Proportions | Analyzed by |
|--|--|-------------|
| "Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead." | Sulphate of Lead 4.16 per cent. Ledoux & Co. | |
| | Oxide of Zinc 48.64 per cent. New York. | |
| | Barytes 47.20 per cent. | |
| | No white lead in it. | |

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the Old Dutch process, and are the standards:

"Armstrong & McKelvey"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

1 Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEYOND THE CITY.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

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[CONTINUED.]

castically. "You think it right, then, to entertain young bachelors late at night, to smoke and drink with them, to—oh, that I should ever have lived to blush for my own daughters! I thank God that your dear mother never saw the day."

"Dearest papa," cried Clara, throwing her arms about him. "Do not be angry with us. If you understood all you would see there is no harm in it."

"No harm, miss! Who is the best judge of that?"

"Mrs. Westmacott," suggested Ida slyly.

The doctor sprang from his chair. "Confound Mrs. Westmacott!" he cried, striking frenziedly into the air with his hands. "Am I to hear of nothing but this woman? Is she to confront me at every turn? I will endure it no longer."

"But it was your wish, papa."

"Then I will tell you now what my second and wiser wish is, and we shall see if you will obey it as you have the first."

"Of course we will, papa."

"Then my wish is that you should forget these odious notions which you have imbibed, that you should dress and act as you used to do before ever you saw this woman, and that in future you confine your intercourse with her to such civilities as are necessary between neighbors."

"We are to give up Mrs. Westmacott?"

"Or give up me."

"Oh, dear, dear! how can you say anything so cruel," cried Ida, burrowing her head under her father's arm, while Clara pressed her cheek against his forehead. "Of course we shall give up her if you prefer it."

"Of course we shall, papa."

The doctor patted the two caressing heads. "These are my own two girls again," he cried. "It has been my fault as much as yours. I have been astray, and you have followed me in my error. It was only by seeing your mistake that I have become conscious of my own. Let us set it aside and neither say nor think anything more about it."

CHAPTER XI.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

So by the cleverness of two girls a dark cloud was thinned away and turned into sunshine. Over one of them, alas, another cloud was gathering which could not be so easily dispersed. Of these three households which fate had thrown together two had already been united by ties of love. It was destined, however, that a bond of another sort should connect the Westmacotts with the Hay Denvers.

Between the admiral and the widow a very cordial feeling had existed since the day when the old seaman had hauled down his flag and changed his opinions, granting to the yachtswoman all that he had refused to the reformer. His own frank and downright nature respected the same qualities in his neighbor, and a friendship sprang up between them which was more like that which exists between two men, founded upon esteem and a community of tastes.

"By the way, admiral," said Mrs. Westmacott one morning as they walked together down to the station, "I understand that this boy of yours in the intervals of paying his devotions to Miss Walker is doing something upon 'change'."

"Yes, ma'am, and there is no man of his age who is doing so well. He's drawing ahead, I can tell you, ma'am. Some of those that started with him are hulk down astern now. He touched his £250 last year, and before he's 30 he'll be making the four figures."

"The reason I asked is that I have small investments to make myself from time to time, and my present broker is a rascal. I should be very glad to do it through your son."

"It is very kind of you, ma'am. His partner is away on a holiday, and Harold would like to push on a bit and show what he can do. You know the poor isn't big enough to hold the lieutenant when the skipper's on shore."

"I suppose he charges the usual half per cent?"

"Don't know, I'm sure, ma'am. I'll swear that he does what is right and proper."

"That is what I usually pay—10 shillings in £100. If you see him before I do, just ask him to get me £5,000 in New Zealand. It is at 4 just now, and I fancy it may rise."

"Five thousand!" exclaimed the admiral, reckoning it in his own mind. "Lemme see! That's £25 commission. A nice day's work, upon my word. It is a very handsome order, ma'am."

"Well, I must pay some one, and why not him?"

"I'll tell him, and I'm sure he'll lose no time."

"Oh, there is no great hurry. By the way, I understand from what you said just now that he has a partner."

"Yes, my boy is the junior partner. Pearson is the senior. I was introduced to him years ago, and he offered Harold the opening. Of course we had a pretty stiff premium to pay."

Mrs. Westmacott had stopped and was standing very stiffly, with her red Indian face even grimmer than usual.

"Pearson?" said she. "Jeremiah Pearson?"

"The same."

"Then it's all off," she cried. "You need not carry out that investment."

"Very well, ma'am."

They walked on together side by side, she brooding over some thought of her own and he a little crossed and disappointed at her caprice and the lost commission for Harold.

"I'll tell you what, admiral," she exclaimed suddenly, "if I were you I should get your boy out of this partnership."

"But why, madam?"

"Because he is tied to one of the deepest, slickest foxes in the whole city of London."

"Jeremiah Pearson, ma'am? What can you know of him? He bears a good name."

"No one in this world knows Jeremiah Pearson as I know him, admiral. I warn you because I have a friendly feeling both for you and for your son. This man is a rogue, and you had best avoid him."

"But these are only words, ma'am. Do you tell me that you know him better than the brokers and jobbers in the city?"

"Man," cried Mrs. Westmacott, "will you allow that I know him when I tell you that my maiden name was Ada Pearson, and that Jeremiah is my only brother?"

The admiral whistled. "Whew!" cried he. "Now that I think of it there is a likeness."

"He is a man of iron, admiral—a man without a heart. I should shock you if I were to tell you what I have endured from my brother. My father's wealth was divided equally between us. His own share he ran through in five years, and he has tried since then by every trick of a cunning, low minded man, by base cajolery, by legal quibbles, by brutal intimidation, to juggle me out of my share as well. There is no villainy of which the man is not capable. Oh, I know my brother Jeremiah. I know him, and I am prepared for him."

"This is all new to me, ma'am. Pon my word, I hardly know what to say to it. I thank you for having spoken so plainly. From what you say this is a poor sort of consort for a man to sail with. Perhaps Harold would do well to cut himself adrift."

"Without losing a day."

"Well, we shall talk it over. You may be sure of that. But here we are at the station, so I will just see you into your carriage and then home to see what my wife says to the matter."

As he trudged homeward, thoughtful and perplexed, he was surprised to hear a shout behind him and to see Harold running down the road after him.

"Why, dad," he cried, "I have just come from town, and the first thing I saw was your back as you marched away. But you are such a quick walker that I had to run to catch you."

The admiral's smile of pleasure had broken his stern face into a thousand wrinkles. "You are early today," said he.

"Yes, I wanted to consult you."

"Nothing wrong?"

"Oh, no, only an inconvenience."

"What is it, then?"

"How much have we in our private account?"

"Pretty fair. Some £800, I think."

"Oh, half that will be ample. It was rather thoughtless of Pearson."

"What, then?"

"Well, you see, dad, when he went away upon this little holiday to Havre he left me to pay accounts and so on. He told me that there was enough at the bank for all claims. I had occasion on Tuesday to pay away two checks, one for £80 and the other for £120, and here they are returned with a bank notice that we have already overdrawn to the extent of some hundreds."

The admiral looked very grave.

"What's the meaning of that, then?" he asked.

"Oh, it can easily be set right. You see, Pearson invests all the spare capital and keeps a small margin as possible in the bank. Still it was too bad of him to allow me even to run a risk of having a check returned. I have written to him and demanded his authority to sell out some stock, and I have written an explanation to these people. In the meantime, however, I have had to issue several other checks, so I had better transfer part of our private account to meet them."

"Quite so, my boy. All that's mine is yours. But who do you think this Pearson is? He is Mrs. Westmacott's brother."

"Really? What a singular thing! Well, I can see a likeness now that you mention it. They have both the same hard type of face."

"She has been warning me against him," says he, the roughest pirate in London. I hope that it is all right, boy, and that we may not find ourselves in broken water."

Harold had turned a little pale as he heard Mrs. Westmacott's opinion of his senior partner. It gave shape and substance to certain vague fears and suspicions of his own which had been pushed back as often as they obtained themselves as being too monstrous and fantastic for belief.

"He is a well known man in the city, dad," said he.

"Of course he is—of course he is. That is what I told her. They would have found him out there if anything had been amiss with him. Bless you, there's nothing so bitter as a family quarrel. Still it is just as well that you have written about this affair, for we may as well have all fair and above board."

But Harold's letter to his partner was crossed by a letter from his partner to Harold. It lay awaiting him upon the breakfast table next morning, and it sent the heart into his mouth as he read it and caused him to spring up from his chair with a white face and staring eyes.

"My boy! My boy!"

"I am ruined, mother, ruined—ruined!" He stood gazing wildly in front of him, while the sheet of paper fluttered down on to the carpet. Then he dropped back into the chair and sank his face in his hands. His mother had her arms around him in an instant, while the admiral, with shaking fingers, picked up the letter from the floor and adjusted his glasses to read it.

"My dear Denver," it ran, "by the time that this reaches you I shall be out of the reach of yourself or of any one else who may desire an interview. You need not search for me, for I assure you that this letter is posted by a friend, and that you will have your trouble in vain if you try to find me. I am sorry to leave you in such a tight place, but one or other of us must be squeezed, and on the whole I prefer that it should be you. You'll find nothing in the bank and

about £13,000 unaccounted for. I'm not sure that the best thing you can do is not to realize what you can and imitate your senior's example. If you act at once, you may get clean away. If not, it's not only that you must put up your shutters, but I'm afraid that this missing money could hardly be included as an ordinary debt, and of course you are legally responsible for it just as much as I am. Take a friend's advice and get to America. A young man with brains can always do something out there, and you can live down this little mischance. It will be a cheap lesson if it teaches you to take nothing upon trust in business and to insist upon knowing exactly what your partner is doing, however senior he may be to you. Yours faithfully,

"JEREMIAH PEARSON."

"Great heavens!" groaned the admiral, "he has absconded."

"And left me both a bankrupt and a thief."

"No, no, Harold," sobbed his mother. "All will be right. What matter about money?"

"Money, mother! It is my honor."

"The boy is right. It is his honor and my honor, for his is mine. This is a sore trouble, mother, when we thought our life's troubles were all behind us, but we will bear it as we have borne others."

He held out his stringy hand, and the two old folk sat with bowed gray heads, their fingers intertwined, strong in each other's love and sympathy.

"We were too happy," she sighed.

"But it is God's will, mother."

"Yes, John, it is God's will."

"And yet it is bitter to bear. I could have lost all the house, money, rank—I could have borne it. But at my age—my honor—the honor of an admiral of the fleet."

"No honor can be lost, John, where no dishonor has been done. What have you done? What has Harold done? There is no question of honor."

The old man shook his head, but Harold had already called together his clear practical sense, which for an instant in the presence of this frightful blow had deserted him.

"The matter is right, dad," said he. "It is bad enough, heaven knows, but we must not take too dark a view of it. After all, this insolent letter is in itself evidence that I had not anything to do with the schemes of the base villain who wrote it."

"They may think it prearranged."

"They could not. My whole life cries out against the thought. They could not look me in the face and entertain it."

"No, boy, not if they have eyes in their heads," cried the admiral, plucking up courage at the sight of the flashing eyes and brave, defiant face. "We have the letter, and we have your character. We'll weather it yet between them. It's my fault from the beginning for choosing such a land shark for your consort. God help me, I thought I was finding such an opening for you."

"Dear dad! How could you possibly know? As he says in his letter, it has given me a lesson. But he was so much older and so much more experienced that it was hard for me to ask to examine his books. But we must waste no time. I must go to the city."

"What will you do?"

"What an honest man should do. I will write to all our clients and creditors, assemble them, lay the whole matter before them, read them the letter and put myself absolutely in their hands."

"That's it, boy, yardarm to yardarm and have it over."

"I must go at once." He put on his topcoat and his hat. "But I have 10 minutes yet before I can catch a train. There is one little thing which I must do before I start."

He had caught sight through the long glass folding doors of the gleam of a white blouse and a straw hat in the tennis ground. Clara used often to meet him there of a morning to say a few words before he hurried away into the city. He walked on now with the quick, firm step of a man who has taken a momentous resolution, but his face was haggard and his lips pale.

"Clara," said he as she came toward him with words of greeting, "I am sorry to bring ill news to you, but things have gone wrong in the city, and—I think that I ought to release you from your engagement."

Clara stared at him with her great, questioning, dark eyes, and her face became as pale as his.

"How can the city affect you and me, Harold?"

"It is dishonor. I cannot ask you to share it."

"Dishonor! The loss of some miserable gold and silver coins?"

"Oh, Clara, if it were only that! We could be far happier together in a little cottage in the country than with all the riches of the city. Poverty could not cut me to the heart as I have been cut this morning. Why, it is but 20 minutes since I had the letter, Clara, and it seems to me to be some old, old thing which happened far away in my past life, some horrid black cloud which shut out all the freshness and the peace from it."

"But what is it, then? What do you fear worse than poverty?"

"To have debts that I cannot meet. To be hammered upon 'change' and declared a bankrupt, to know that others have a just claim upon me, and to feel that I dare not meet their eyes. Is not that worse than poverty?"

"Yes, Harold, a thousandfold worse! But all this may be got over. Is there nothing more?"

"My partner has fled and left me responsible for heavy debts and in such a position that I may be required by the law to produce some at least of this missing money. It has been confided to him to invest, and he has embezzled it. I, as his partner, am liable for it. I have brought misery on all whom I love—my father, my mother. But you at least shall not be under the shadow. You are free, Clara. There is no tie between us."

"It takes two to make such a tie, Harold," said she, smiling and putting her hand inside his arm. "It takes two to make it, dear, and also two to break it."

Is that the way they do business in the city, sir, that a man can always at his own sweet will tear up his engagements?"

"You hold me to it, Clara?"

"No creditor so remorseless as I, Harold. Never, never shall you get from that bond."

"But I am ruined. My whole life is blasted."

"And so you wish to ruin me and blast my life also. No, indeed, sir; you shall not get away so lightly. But seriously now, Harold, you would hurt me if it were not so absurd. Do you think that a woman's love is like this sunshade which I carry in my hand—a thing only fitted for the sunshine and of no use when the winds blow and the clouds gather?"

"I would not drag you down, Clara."

"Should I not be dragged down indeed if I left your side at such a time? It is only now that I can be of use to you, help you, sustain you. You have always been so strong, so above me. You are strong still, but then two will be stronger. Besides, sir, you have no idea what a woman of business I am. Papa says so, and he knows."

Harold tried to speak, but his heart was too full. He could only press the white hand which curled round his sleeve. She walked up and down by his side, prattling merrily and sending little gleams of cheeriness through the gloom which girt him in. To listen to her he might have thought that it was Ida and not her staid and demure sister who was chatting to him.

"It will soon be cleared up," said she, "and then we shall feel quite dulle. Of course all business men have these little ups and downs. Why, I suppose of all the men you meet upon 'change' there is not one who has not some such story to tell. If everything was always smooth, you know, then of course every one would turn stockbroker, and you would have to hold your meetings in Hyde park. How much is it that you need?"

"More than I can ever get. Not less than £13,000."

Clara's face fell as she heard the amount. "What do you propose doing?"

"I shall go to the city now, and I shall ask all our creditors to meet me tomorrow. I shall read them Pearson's letter and put myself into their hands."

"And they, what will they do?"

"What can they do? They will serve writs for their money, and the firm will be declared bankrupt."

"And the meeting will be tomorrow, you say. Will you take my advice?"

"What is it, Clara?"

"To ask them for a few days of delay. Who knows what new turn matters may take?"

"What turn can they take? I have no means of raising the money."

"Let us have a few days."

"Oh, we should have that in the ordinary course of business. The legal formalities would take them some little time. But I must go, Clara; I must not seem to shrink. My place now must be at my offices."

"Yes, dear, you are right. God bless you and guard you! I shall be here in The Wilderness, but all day I shall be by your office table at Throgmorton street in spirit, and if ever you should be sad you will hear my little whisper in your ear and know that there is one client whom you will never be able to get rid of—never as long as we both live, dear."

CHAPTER XII.

PHRISIN IN NEED.

"Now, papa," said Clara that morning, wrinkling her brows and putting her finger tips together with the air of an experienced person of business, "I want to have a talk to you about money matters."

"Yes, my dear." He laid down his paper and looked a question.

"Kindly tell me again, papa, how much money I have in my very own right. You have often told me before, but I always forget figures."

"You have £250 a year of your own under your aunt's will."

"And I have?"

"Now, I think I can live very well on £250 a year, papa. I am not very extravagant, and I could make my dresses if I had a sewing machine."

"Very likely, dear."

"In that case I have £200 a year which I could do without."

"If it were necessary."

"But it is necessary. Oh, do help me, like a good, dear, kind papa in this matter, for my whole heart is set upon it. Harold is in sore need of money and through no fault of his own."

With a woman's tact and eloquence she told the whole story. "Put yourself in my place, papa. What is the money to me? I never think of it from year's end to year's end. But now I know how precious it is, I could not have thought that money could be so valuable. See what I can do with it. It may help to save him. I must have it by tomorrow. Oh, do, do, advise me as to what I should do, and how I should get the money."

The doctor smiled at her eagerness. "You are as anxious to get rid of money as others are to gain it," said he. "In another case I might think it rash, but I believe in your Harold, and I can see that he has had villainous treatment. You will let me deal with the matter."

"You, papa?"

"It can be done best between men. Your capital, Clara, is some £5,000, but it is out on a mortgage, and you could not call it in."

"Oh, dear, oh, dear!"

"But we can still manage. I have as much at my bank. I will advance it to the Denvers as coming from you, and you can repay it to me, or the interest of it, when your money becomes due."

"Oh, this is beautiful! How sweet and kind of you."

"But there is one obstacle—I do not think that you would ever induce Harold to take this money."

Clara's face fell. "Don't you think so, really?"

"I am sure that he would not."

"Then what are you to do? What horrid things money matters are to arrange!"

"Oh, do, do, papa! And you will do it?"

"There is no time like the present. I will go in at once." He scribbled a check, put it in an envelope, put on his broad straw hat and strolled in through the garden to pay his morning call.

It was a singular sight which met his eyes as he entered the sitting room of the admiral. A great sea chest stood open in the center, and all around upon the carpet were little piles of jerseys, oilskins, boots, sextant boxes, instruments and sea boots. The old seaman sat gravely amid this lumber, turning it over and examining it intently, while his wife, with the tears running silently down her ruddy cheeks, sat upon the sofa, her elbows upon her knees and her chin upon her hands, rocking herself slowly backward and forward.

"Hullo, doctor," said the admiral, holding out his hand. "There's foul weather set in upon us, as you may have heard, but I have ridden out many a worse squall, and please God, we shall all three of us weather this one also, though two of us are a little more cranky than we were."

"My dear friends, I came in to tell you how deeply we sympathize with you all. My girl has only just told me about it."

"It has come so suddenly upon us, doctor," sobbed Mrs. Hay Denver. "I thought that I had John to myself for the rest of our lives—heaven knows that we have not seen very much of each other—but now he talks of going to sea again."

"Aye, aye, Walker, that's the only way out of it. When I first heard of it, I was thrown up in the wind with all aboard. I give you my word that I lost my bearings more completely than ever since I strapped a middy's dink to my belt. You see, friend, I know something of shipwreck or battle or whatever may come upon the waters, but the shoals in the city of London on which my poor boy has struck are clean beyond me. Pearson had been my pilot there, and now I know him to be a rogue. But I've taken my bearings now, and I see my course right before me."

"What then, admiral?"

"I'll have a care that I don't go so far that I can't put back again. Now, mother, there's no use holding me. It's got to be done, and there's no sense in shirking it." He detached her fingers from his sleeve, pushed her gently back into an armchair and hurried from the house.

In less than half an hour the admiral was whistled into Victoria station and found himself amid a dense bustle of the crowded terraces. His errand, which had seemed feasible enough in his own room, began now to present difficulties in the carrying out, and he puzzled over how he should take the first steps. Amid the stream of business men, each hurrying on his definite way, the old seaman in his gray tweed suit and black soft hat strode slowly along his head sunk and his brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly an idea occurred to him. He walked back to the railway still and bought a daily paper. This he turned and turned until a certain column met his eye, when he smoothed it out and carrying it over to a seat proceeded to read it at his leisure.

And indeed as a man read that column it seemed strange to him that there should still remain any one in this world of ours who should be in straits for want of money. Here were whole lines of gentlemen who were burdened with a surplus in their incomes, and who were loudly calling to the poor and needy to come and take it off their hands. Here was the guileless person who was not a professional money lender, but who would be glad to correspond, etc. Here, too, was the accommodating individual

who advanced sums from £10 to £10,000 without expense, security or delay.

"The money actually paid over within a few hours," ran this fascinating advertisement, conjuring up a vision of swift messengers rushing with bags of gold to the aid of the poor struggler. A third gentleman did all business by personal application, advanced money on anything or nothing. The lightest and airiest promise was enough to content him according to his circular, and finally he never asked for more than 5 per cent.

This struck the admiral as far the most promising, and his wrinkles relaxed and his brow softened away as he gazed at it. He folded up the paper, rose from the seat and found himself face to face with Charles Westmacott.

"Hullo, admiral!"

"Hullo, Westmacott!" Charles had always been a favorite of the seaman's. "What are you doing here?"

"Oh, I have been doing a little business for my aunt. But I have never seen you in London before."

"I hate the place. It smothered me. There's not a breath of clean air on this side of Greenwich. But maybe you know your way about pretty well in the city?"

"Well, I know something about it. You see, I've never lived very far from it, and I do a good deal of my aunt's business."

"Maybe you know Bread street?"

"It is out of Cheapside."

"Well, then, how do you steer for it from here? You make me out a course, and I'll keep to it."

"Why, admiral, I have nothing to do. I'll take you there with pleasure."

"Will you, though? Well, I'll take it very kindly if you would. I have business there. Smith & Haubury, financial agents, Bread street."

The pair made their way to the river-side, and so down the Thames to St. Paul's landing—a mode of travel which was much more to the admiral's taste than bus or cab. On the way he told his companion his mission and the causes which had led to it. Charles Westmacott knew little enough of city life and the ways of business, but at least he had more experience in both than the admiral, and he made up his mind not to leave him until the matter was settled.

"These are the people," said the admiral, twisting round his paper and pointing to the advertisement which had seemed to him the most promising. "It sounds honest and above board, does it not? The personal interview looks as if there were no trickery, and then no one could object to 5 per cent."

"No, it seems fair enough."

CHAPTER XIII.

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Rapidly Registering to Enter the Cherokee Strip.

100,000 PEOPLE ON THE BORDER.

An Order Likely to Be Issued to Allow Trains to Carry Those Who Have Not Horses or Bicycles—Confidence Men at Work.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 12.—Boomers are fast registering at the government booths, at which prospective settlers of the Cherokee strip must register, make oath of good faith and procure a certificate setting forth that those requirements have been complied with. These booths are located on a strip of land 100 feet wide on the north and south boundaries of the Cherokee strip. The government officers in charge of the registration booths expect to be able to issue certificates with enough expedition to supply all comers before Saturday noon.

Although there is no fighting the boomers are securing positions in the line and holding on to them with great tenacity. The lines are probably a mile long, and are composed of all nationalities, ages, conditions, and sex. The Chippewas and Americans, the youth and octogenarians, the capitalist and the tramp and the women are on equal terms for once. Vendors of hot coffee, sandwiches, water and pinto de large business along the line.

There are so many people on the border unable to purchase horses, desiring to settle in the towns, that an order is likely to be issued allowing trains to run, with the proviso that the train time be scheduled at 12 miles per hour about the time the average horse can make. This will be done to make it equal.

There are now at this port at least 30,000 people. Some men accustomed to large crowds estimate the number at double that amount. Probably there are 100,000 people at different points along the strip. A number will make the race on bicycles. The confirmation of the Cherokee allotments were received with a good deal of satisfaction by the boomers and their friends. Those who have made arrangements to dispose of their land to townships and companies will now go ahead and perfect their deals.

It is wonderful to note with what ease suckers are caught here by the confidence men. A slick individual has been selling passes to boomers who had no funds across the outlet at \$2 apiece. When the boomers presented the passes to soldiers they were refused and the trespassers arrested and held as "soon-ers."

The troops stationed south of here are a great annoyance when they come into the city. Many of them are a disgrace to the army and are committing many acts of violence. The sale of lots in the town of Willow Springs is proceeding briskly. This is the Cherokee town, and \$5,000 worth of lots were sold. As an attraction on opening day for this town a wedding has been arranged to occur during the afternoon.

Many of Kansas City's wholesale houses reduced their forces when the financial depression began to be felt, but now all the old men are back, along with others. The Cherokee strip boom is the main cause.

Ready to Take Their Posts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Albert S. Willis, the new minister to Hawaii, received his instructions from Secretary Gresham and left for his home in Louisville to make his preparations for going to Honolulu. Mr. Ellis Mills, the new Hawaiian consul general, took the oath of office, his nomination having been confirmed. Mr. Mills will make a visit to his home in Staunton, Va., before leaving for his new post. He will probably leave for Honolulu next month.

Embezzler Weeks Probably Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The department of state has received a communication from the United States minister to Costa Rica, but declines to give out any information as to its contents. It is believed, however, that it relates to the arrest of Francis H. Weeks, the New York embezzler, who is reported to have been apprehended in Costa Rica at the instance of the United States minister.

Fatally Shot His Wife.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12.—Bill Britton, colored, left his wife here two years ago and went to Louisville with an other woman. Recently the other woman died, and Bill returned here and tried to make up with his wife. While they were walking along the streets, hot words passed between them and he shot her from the back through the body. She will probably die. Britton was arrested.

Charged With Robbery.

NOBHRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 12.—Frank Egolf was arrested on the charge of stealing \$300 from Peter Rapp, a farmer residing near Shamonsville, this county. The police recovered \$300, which Egolf had had in a porter house in the cellar of his boarding house. Egolf is about 19 years of age, and refused to say what he has done with the remainder of the money.

Silver Dollars Issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ending Sept. 9, 1893, was \$125,569, for the corresponding period of 1892, \$539,208. The shipment of fractional silver coins from the 1st to 9th inst. aggregated \$242,645.

Hiccoughs Killing Him.

VINLAND, Sept. 12.—The case of William H. Neale, who has been hiccoughing since Thursday, is still unchanged. With the exception of two or three intervals of a few minutes each he is still hiccoughing. As he is over 70 years of age his constitution cannot stand it much longer.

Alsace-Lorraine Becoming Reconciled.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Emperor William has written to Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingher, governor of Alsace-Lorraine: "The cordiality of my reception in Alsace-Lorraine proves that the people are steadily becoming reconciled to the union, and are growing convinced that it is indissoluble."

People in Denver Will Be at the Mercy of Dealers.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—A coal famine is predicted for the coming winter which will add to the misery of the poorer classes in the present period of business depression. The country that will be most affected by a coal famine includes a great sweep from Nebraska on the north to Texas on the south, which district is supplied by Colorado coal.

Col. Hughes Found Guilty.

TOPEKA, Sept. 12.—The Hughes court martial handed down a verdict of guilty. Colonel Hughes is dishonorably discharged from the military service of the state. He is found guilty on all charges but two, these being carrying news to the enemy, and speaking words of encouragement to the enemy. The court sets up that there would not be any discipline maintained in the national guard if officers were protected in the open refusal to execute the orders of the commander-in-chief, the governor.

Letter From Explorer Nansen.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times publishes a long letter from Explorer Nansen, dated aboard the ship Fram, at Charabowa, Yugorski strait, Aug. 2, 1893, and is probably the last letter written by him before his vessel was caught in the ice. In the communication Nansen hopes that the ice, which is then evidently closing around him, will drift him across the Polar regions. The letter also describes his eventful journey since June 21 and outlines Nansen's future programme.

A Forger Caught.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 12.—Charles Cruz, who forged his father's name to notes amounting to several hundred dollars last spring and fled to parts unknown, was arrested in Kansas city and will be brought to Knoxville for prosecution. He is of a prominent family.

Can Examine the Books.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 12.—Chancellor McGill has given permission to the creditors of the National Cordage company to examine the books of the concern, but the order will not take effect until Oct. 1.

Jan Parlak, an Austrian, tried to sell his baby girl for \$100 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at New York. He was disappointed when the superintendent refused to strike a bargain with him.

Considerable indignation has been caused in Atlantic City by the discovery that saloonkeepers have forged the names of prohibitionists and church members in their applications for a license. The liquor dealers will be prosecuted.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

All Broken Down.

Is it not sad to see so many young men every day of whom this can be said? Young man, take my advice. Stop all indiscretions which you have practiced, keep good hours, retire early, and build up your shattered system by taking Sulphur Bitters.—Old Physician.

Heart Disease Curable.

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Mills, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in stomach, pain in side or shoulder, smothering spells, fainting, dizziness, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Mills' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Malaria in Parvo.

Because a thing is small in size, think not 'twill pay to scorn it. Some insects have a larger waist than fit less than the hornet.

Some people may, perhaps, scorn, on account of its diminutiveness, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But a trial of them convinces the most skeptical that they will cure constipation, dyspepsia, sick and bilious headache, quicker and surer than their waisted competitors, the old-style pill.

Mills' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Mills' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest, 10 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

The Engineer.

Of the Wakefield, Mass., Rattan Works, C. N. Young, says: In all cases of biliousness, accompanied with those terrible sick headaches, I have found no other medicine that seems to take hold and do the good that your Sulphur Bitters does. It is the best family medicine made.

It Your Tongue Costed.

Your throat dry, and do you feel mean generally when you get up in the morning? Your liver and kidneys are not doing their duty. Why don't you take Parks' Sore Cure. If it does not make you feel better it costs you nothing, only guaranteed cure. For sale by Morgenthau & Heister.

Miss Minnie Schaffly visited friends in Beach City last week.

Florine Schaffly and Dr. F. M. Marshall were in Wooster Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Stair were in Wooster, Friday.

Mrs. Jules Klein, of Canton, visited friends in town the past week.

Daniel Smedly and Mr. Moyer went to Marshallville on Sunday on their wheels.

Mrs. Frederick Ruch after being confined to her bed for four weeks is able to sit up in a chair.

The Senior Americans crossed bats with the Junior Americans, both of this place Saturday, which resulted in favor of the juniors.

Our schools opened here on Monday with Prof. A. W. Rueggesser in the high school and P. F. Graber in the lower room.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schaffly and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Klein visited in Beach City Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Schaffly.

Mr. Bechtel, of Orrville, visited in town Sunday, the guest of E. F. Graber.

The different Sunday schools of this place will hold a union picnic here on Saturday, the 23d.

George Maag, of Akron, visited in town last week, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Maag.

Several invited guests took tea with Mrs. M. T. C. Stouffer Saturday at 4 p.m.

The Rev. Christman preached in Bellevue Sunday.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. is having quite interesting meeting since a debating club has been organized.

Quite a pleasant surprise party was given Tuesday evening at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Harrold, in honor of Mr. Harrold's sixty-second birthday.

Elton Echoes.

Mr. and Mrs. America Klingel and children, of Wilmot, were guests of Mr. Klingel's brother, the Rev. Klingel, and family.

Mrs. Christman, whose aged husband died from the effects of injuries received in the mine, started for the old country last week.

William Ervi's house is quarantined. The mother and children are all sick with diphtheria. The Goat Hill and McFarren schools have been postponed for two weeks on account of this disease.

Frank Stutz is moving into the Jordan property.

Dogs were in Mr. Klingel's sheep Sunday, killing several and injuring more.

Miss Alice Rowlands was the guest of her cousins Sunday.

Dalton.

A large number of our people are taking in the World's Fair and Chicago. The following left this week: John Brennenman and wife, David Hostetter, Bert Fessel, Harvey Eckard, Walter Wecht, Martin Schultz, Peter and John Eckard, Mrs. Lydia Eckard and daughter Lulu.

Base ball has struck our town right since the boys have good grounds, and on last Friday Smithville and North Lawrence came here to play Dalton, but it was decided that the visitors play first and Dalton play the winning club. The score between Smithville and Lawrence was 13 to 9 in favor of the latter. Dalton and Lawrence played, and the game stood 5 to 5 at the end of the seventh innings, and the game was called on account of darkness. On Monday Dalton and Greenville went to Orrville, but they had their scalps taken. Score 28 to 5 in favor of Orrville. The boys say they are going to give them another game soon.

A Cleveland paper says that Miss Melissa Franks, of Apple Creek, has brought suit for \$5,000 against J. H. Stoll, of this place, for breach of promise and alimony.

Newman.

James Rulston returned from the fair on Saturday, and was well pleased with his trip.

John Miller, of Canal Fulton, and T. Jefferson Morgan, of this place, started last Friday to spend the week at the fair and the great city.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Ramsey visited Mr. Thomas Ramsey on the Canton road, last Sunday.

Mrs. Gwary Griffith and daughter May, of Cleveland, is visiting her brother Jos. Griffith, at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins are keeping house in Massillon during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell, of Cleveland.

Hon. James Cooney's interview in Saturday's INDEPENDENT is truly in accordance with his avowed principle, but when it comes to voting, James usually forgets his protection principle and votes the Democratic ticket. We trust this eyes are open to the best interest for his country and his fellow men and vote the Republican ticket.

While Samuel Rummings and Joseph Smith were in South Wales, they were almost "nabbed" for voting for Major McKinley; they claimed a vote for McKinley a sister in taking away their labor in the tin industry in South Wales. We love the Major all the more for the enemies he has made.

The land office department at Washington, D. C., has detailed about fifty of the clerks to go to Oklahoma, to assist in opening up the Cherokee strip of land, and among them we are pleased to notice the name of Geo. F. Pollock, from our township. Among the number strict integrity to duty and competency will always be rewarded. They expect to be gone about four weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Findley and daughter Maggie, spent a very pleasant Sunday with Postmaster John Pollock and family, in North Lawrence.

Our coal mines are all doing very well for this time of the year, and are preparing for the fall trade.

Rumor has it that a general reduction in wages has been made at J. S. Coxey's quarries, and payment in scrip will be made until December 1.

Do you want engraving properly done? Anything from a calling card to a wedding invitation. See the Independent Co. for prices.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION EVER HELD IN THE COUNTY.

Some Fine Racing—A Great Poultry Show. Machinery Hall Crowded—The Best Stock Exhibit of the Season—A Rare Show. September 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 the dates for this Grand Display.

[From the Canton Roller.]

There is no more enjoyable occasion in the life of the resident of Stark county than a visit to the Stark County Fair. It is a place where friends meet to talk over the events of the year, discuss the condition of crops and markets, make new acquaintances and renew old ones.

This year promises to be a year of sight seeing equal in proportion to the space covered by the Columbian Exposition.

The officers in charge of the exhibition have been hard at work in calling the attention of the people in this vicinity to the exhibition, and with the numerous responses received there is no doubt that 1893 will go down in history as the great exhibition year of Stark county.

To enumerate the many departments in which will be displayed the products of the field, farm and factory would seem to be a work of supererogation, yet the management have so many things to offer that they cannot refrain from giving a fair list of these attractions that ought to draw every man, woman and child in Stark county to this the greatest of exhibitions.

In the first place we beg of our readers not to forget the day, September 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, and to the exhibitors we want to give them notice that everything is now in readiness for entering and that the show will be opened on Monday, September 18, at the office of the Board of Agriculture in the east basement of the court house in Canton.

The music for the occasion will be furnished by the best bands in the county. The Onaburg Cornet band has been engaged for the 25th and 27th, and we have no doubt will furnish as good music as many of our city bands.

They have recently provided them with new uniforms, and as they are in good practice no one can question their ability to make a fine appearance and give the audience good music.

Fiala's Military band of Canton, will furnish the music on Thursday and Friday. This organization is made up of the best talent in this city, famous for its good bands, and will render such music as will be a delight to all.

The Art Hall promises to be crowded this year as never before. Everything to delight the women and children will be found within its spacious walls.

The Agricultural exhibit, owing to the favorable season, will no doubt be crowded to completion. The best rye, wheat, oats, corn, barley, all kinds of vegetables and fruits will be on exhibition that will gladden the eye of the epicure and lover of natural products.

Machinery hall will be a great deal more crowded this year than usual. Assurances have already been given the secretary that he must provide ample space for the many exhibitors who desire to show the best productions of the factories of our state.

The Stock show will be a real show this year, with time horses, pure blood cattle, hogs and sheep on exhibition. There is nothing that adds more zest to a county fair than a fine stock show. Farmers and stock raisers are especially interested, and will discuss the good points of these animals with an intelligence that will command the respect of their hearers.

An especial feature, never before provided on such a large scale will be the Poultry department of the Fair. Stark county is noted above all other things for her fine poultry, and it will be on exhibition at the fair.

The management has secured the services of Mr. Bridge, of Columbus, to judge the poultry stock. He was selected by the directors of the World's Fair to judge the exhibition of poultry at Chicago, and the management can be congratulated over their success in securing his services. In the poultry department incubators and brooders will be a full operation.

A special invitation is heartily extended to all owners of stock, of whatever nature, to make an exhibition. Large premiums are offered in all departments, and assurance is given that good judges will be in attendance. Among the novelties which will attract the attention of all will be the four horse carriage coach, which will be exhibited by Mr. Hoeser, of Canton. He desires to call the attention of the young people in attendance to the manner of travel in ancient times, and show the comparison between the mode of travel one hundred years ago and now.

The races will be interesting and promises to be very fast this year. A source of annoyance has been experienced in former years that will be avoided this year. The long waits between heats will be taken up by an accomplished band of acrobats and trapeze performers, who will exhibit their skill in a manner that we have no doubt will be eminently pleasing to all.

Don't forget the dates—September 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, at the fair grounds, Canton.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administered it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by Morgenthau & Heister.

The proof of the merits of a plaster is the cures it effects, and the voluntary testimonials of those who have used Alcock's Porous Plasters during the past thirty years is unimpeachable evidence of their superiority and self-praise is no recommendation. But certificates from those who have used them are.

Beware of imitations and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Alcock's, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

Buckley's armies drive.

The Best Salve in the world for Ointments, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chills, Blisters, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Cheap Rates to Chicago, Sept. 23d.

On account of the I. O. O. F. Columbian Demonstration at the World's Fair, September 25th, 27th, and 29th, special low rate excursion tickets to Chicago will be sold from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines, Saturday, September 23d. The low rate excursion tickets will be good in coaches of all regular trains of that date and will be good returning until October 2nd inclusive. For details see hand bills or apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kan.) Chief: Some years ago we were very much subjected to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually proceed that ailment, such as sickness in the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scared. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keeps it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the home. For sale by Morgenthau & Heister.

I have not used all of one bottle yet I suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the most excruciating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and used almost daily various remedies without benefit, until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget, I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Journal.

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist. He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances. He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium, etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

The time aptly designated the Fall Festivities Season, was inaugurated by the opening of the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Great Pittsburgh Exposition, on the evening of September 6th.

This pre-eminently successful institution, so very popular with the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, its attractions are always of the highest order, and never fail to please the hundreds of thousands of visitors who patronize it each season. Its average yearly attendance is five hundred thousand persons during the forty days it is open. These figures are abundant evidence of its popularity.

The opening this season was even a more pronounced success than ever before. The announcement was made, that the public would be admitted at 8 p. m., but long before that hour, thousands of anxious visitors were clamoring for admission. Everything being in readiness, the management anticipated the time set for the opening by nearly one hour. A stream of jolly, jubilant patrons, poured in the great buildings, and those who felt musically inclined, quickly occupied the seats of the orchestra and vicinity of the famous Brooks band, and the ever popular Black Patti. When they appeared these public favorites were greeted with tumultuous applause by the immense audience, who clearly showed their appreciation, as the concert progressed, of both the band and singer.

The buildings presented a handsome appearance throughout, the exhibits are costly and in good taste, some of the displays being unusually elegant. The decorations are new and in harmony with the surroundings. Spanish and American colors predominating.

The visitors clearly showed by their actions that they were gratified and pleased, and the Fifth Exposition with all its pleasant features has become an accomplished fact.

The World's Fair

Will be of interest to all who visit the White City, but before going, be sure that your eyes are in a condition, to have the proper assistance to stand the unusual strain of sight seeing.

The well known specialist on Eyes and Sight—Dr. Platt—can again be consulted at Rudolph's Jewelry Store Friday & Saturday, Sept. 22 & 23.

Complete examinations are given the Eyes. Lenses ground to fit each eye. Fourteen years experience with the many peculiar defects in vision and muscles.

Remember, if Dr. Platt fails to benefit your money is refunded, and his prices are lower than in the large cities.

CHAS. D. WISE,

Surveyor, Civil and Mining Engineer and Draughtsman.

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public.

Office, Room 1, Stone Block, MASSILLON, O.

THE MARKETS.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16 1/2 cts.

BUTTER—In a creamery, 30 1/2 cts; Ohio fancy, 28 1/2 cts; fancy country, 27 1/2 cts; low grade and cooking, 10 1/2 cts; grease, 7 1/2 cts.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, new, 14 1/2 cts; New York, 10 1/2 cts; fancy new Ohio, Swiss, 12 1/2 cts; Limburger, new make, 11 1/2 cts; new Wisconsin, Swiss, 15 1/2 cts.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65 1/2 cts per pair; live chickens, small, 45 1/2 cts per pair; ducks, 45 1/2 cts per pair, as to size; turkeys, 62 1/2 cts per pound. Dressed—Turkeys, 14 1/2 cts per pound; spring chickens, 12 1/2 cts per pound; ducks, 10 1/2 cts per pound; chickens, 15 1/2 cts per pound.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 63 1/2 cts; No. 2 new, 62 1/2 cts; No. 3 red, 59 1/2 cts.

CORN—No. 1 yellow ear, 53 1/2 cts; high mixed ear, 50 1/2 cts; mixed ear, 48 1/2 cts; No. 2 yellow, 47 1/2 cts; No. 3 yellow, 45 1/2 cts; No. 4 yellow, 43 1/2 cts; No. 5 yellow, 41 1/2 cts; No. 6 yellow, 39 1/2 cts; No. 7 yellow, 37 1/2 cts; No. 8 yellow, 35 1/2 cts; No. 9 yellow, 33 1/2 cts; No. 10 yellow, 31 1/2 cts; No. 11 yellow, 29 1/2 cts; No. 12 yellow, 27 1/2 cts; No. 13 yellow, 25 1/2 cts; No. 14 yellow, 23 1/2 cts; No. 15 yellow, 21 1/2 cts; No. 16 yellow, 19 1/2 cts; No. 17 yellow, 17 1/2 cts; No. 18 yellow, 15 1/2 cts; No. 19 yellow, 13 1/2 cts; No. 20 yellow, 11 1/2 cts; No. 21 yellow, 9 1/2 cts; No. 22 yellow, 7 1/2 cts; No. 23 yellow, 5 1/2 cts; No. 24 yellow, 3 1/2 cts; No. 25 yellow, 1 1/2 cts; No. 26 yellow, 1/2 cts; No. 27 yellow, 1/4 cts; No. 28 yellow, 1/8 cts; No. 29 yellow, 1/16 cts; No. 30 yellow, 1/32 cts; No. 31 yellow, 1/64 cts; No. 32 yellow, 1/128 cts; No. 33 yellow, 1/256 cts; No. 34 yellow, 1/512 cts; No. 35 yellow, 1/1024 cts; No. 36 yellow, 1/2048